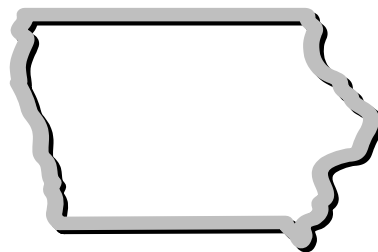


2000 IOWA TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY REPORT



Iowa
Department
Of Public Health

Center for Health Statistics



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Introduction

This report is a compilation of data on reported terminations of pregnancy in Iowa. These are terminations that actually occurred during the period from January 2000 through December 2000. The annual reporting of termination of pregnancy events is required by state legislation. With this legislative requirement, Iowa joins the other 49 states, the District of Columbia, and New York City in providing information that relates to issues of pregnancy, termination of pregnancy, live births, and fetal deaths (1). This information contributes to the ability of public health officials and policy makers to better understand these issues.

The Iowa reporting system is a variation on the model published by the National Center for Health Statistics in 1987 (2). These guidelines described the criteria and expectations for reporting pregnancy information.

Purpose

One of the purposes of termination of pregnancy surveillance is to determine if there are areas of the state with higher than expected rates of spontaneous pregnancy loss. The surveillance system also provides state health planners the information needed to address public health issues related to pregnancy loss. Data are collected using the 26 maternal and child health (MCH) regions as geographic identifiers. Most of these 26 regions are composed of multiple counties, although a few, which comprise Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), are single counties. During analysis, birth data (including pregnancy and fertility data) is also used from these regions to achieve proper perspective. Other uses of this data may include issues related to family planning, maternal and child health, access to health care, quality of care, and sexual education (3). It should be noted, however, that since termination of pregnancy can occur across state boundaries, undercounting of certain events is likely.

Definitions and Types

A standard definition of the termination of pregnancy

“is the termination of pregnancy before the fetus is viable. In the medical sense, the terms abortion and miscarriage both refer to the termination of pregnancy before the fetus is capable of survival outside the uterus. In general language, however, abortion most often refers to deliberate interruption of pregnancy, whereas miscarriage connotes a spontaneous or natural loss of the fetus.” (4)

Two types of terminations of pregnancy are examined in this report: spontaneous and induced. Spontaneous termination is “abortion occurring naturally” (4). “It has been estimated that 10 to 12 percent of all pregnancies end in spontaneous abortion” (4). Some research has shown that spontaneous abortions occur commonly, are directly associated with increasing maternal age, and may cluster by chance (5). The same article suggests a possible link between spontaneous termination and nitrate-contaminated water. Hormonal imbalances, emotions, and psychological

disturbances frequently play an important role in spontaneous termination (4). Some other causes include trauma, stress, malformation of the fetus, and drug or alcohol use. Hemorrhage, shock, and infection are also involved in spontaneous terminations. Treatment usually consists of dilation and curettage (D&C) to remove tissues that may be retained in the uterus (4).

The difference between a spontaneous termination and a fetal death is that a fetal death is “a birth which fails to show any signs of life after delivery. Reportable fetal deaths in Iowa are those greater than 20 weeks gestation” (6).

Induced termination is, “abortion brought on intentionally by medication or instrumentation” (4).

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has collected and compiled data on abortions since 1969 (1). Therefore, this Iowa data may be compared to the nation as a whole or to other states. National data indicates that while remaining relatively stable, there had been an increase until around 1990 in all measures of induced abortion. Since that time, however, there has been a decrease (see table 1).

Table 1
Reported Number of Legal Induced Abortions, Abortion Ratios,* and Abortion Rates,† United States, Selected Years, 1972-1997

Year	Reported number of legal induced abortions	Abortion ratio*	Abortion rate†
1972	586,760	180	13
1976	988,267	312	21
1980	1,297,606	359	25
1985	1,328,570	354	24
1990	1,429,577	345	24
1991	1,388,937	339	24
1992	1,359,145	335	23
1993	1,330,414	334	22
1994	1,267,415	321	21
1995	1,210,883	311	20
1996	1,221,585	314	20
1997	1,186,039	306	20

* Ratio = Number of legal induced abortions per 1,000 live births.

† Rate = Number of legal induced abortions per 1,000 women, aged 15-44 years.

The Data

The data for this report are from incidents that occurred during the period of January 2000 through December 2000. A total of 7,602 are reported to have occurred during this time period. Of these 6,059 were reported as induced and 1,541 were reported as spontaneous. There were also two that were not identified as to type.

Data were analyzed based on key demographic factors and other variables as specified in the *Code of Iowa*. These variables include Maternal and Child Health (MCH) region, age, race, marital status, education of the woman, and gestational age of the fetus. The findings are shown in the tables and figures shown in this report.

It should be noted that Iowa has no agreement with border states on mandatory reporting of terminations in those states; therefore, the current data may be incomplete. It should also be noted that births are actually from 1999 since birth data for the year 2000 will not be available and/or complete until late summer.(2001). The numbers for 1999 terminations shown here differ somewhat from what was presented in last year's report due to additional information being received after the report was published. Data files are typically closed by end of March for the previous year. For the sake of clarity, figures only show the occurrence of terminations for the year 2000.

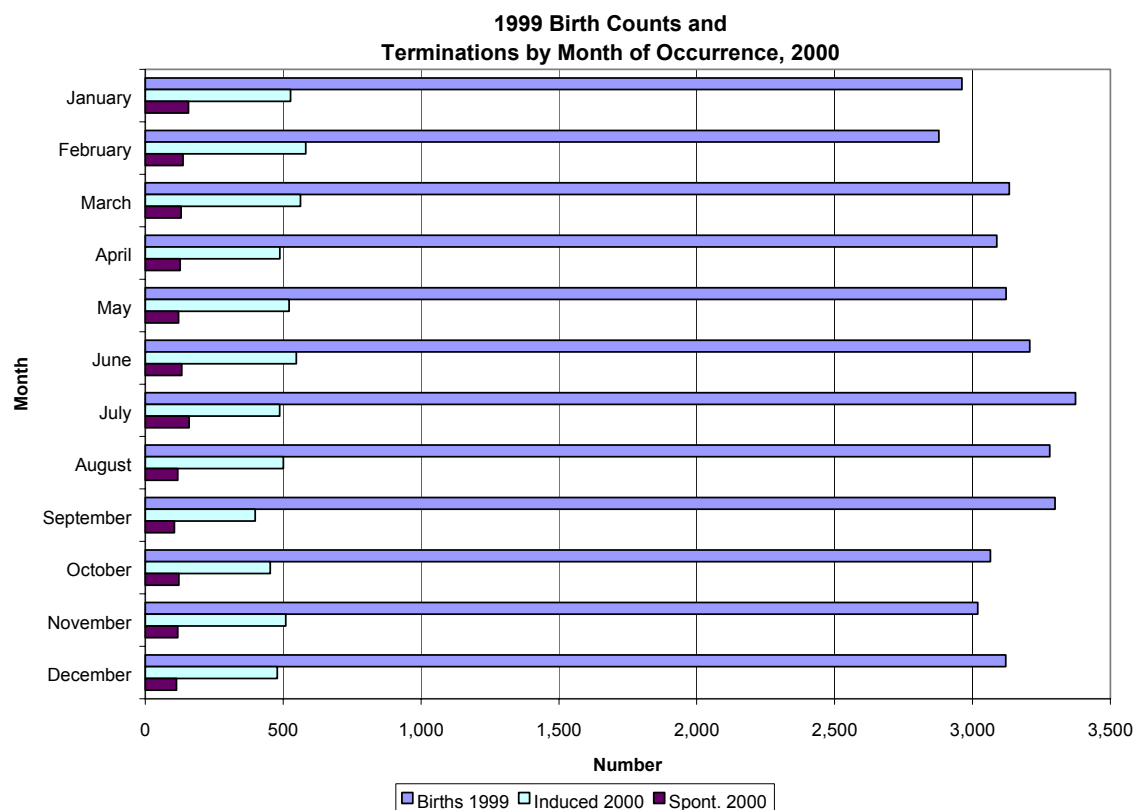
Table 2 shows the count of births and terminations by month of occurrence in the state for 1999 and terminations by month of occurrence for 2000. The 1999 births and the 2000 termination data are also shown in Figure 1. Both Table 2 and Figure 1 show a relatively constant pattern of terminations and births during each of the months of occurrence with some variations. The lowest number of births was in February. The lowest number of induced and spontaneous terminations was in September. The highest number of births was in July; the highest number for induced terminations was in February. The highest number of spontaneous terminations was in July. This pattern does not resemble data shown last year. This means the monthly variations are most likely due to chance or unstable causes.

Table 2

Total Births and Pregnancy Terminations by Month of Occurrence

Month	1999	Terminations			2000	Terminations	
	Total Births	Induced	Spontaneous	Unknown	Induced	Spontaneous	Unknown
January	2,962	537	135	2	527	157	0
February	2,878	497	148	1	582	137	0
March	3,134	640	178	0	563	130	0
April	3,088	515	124	0	488	127	0
May	3,122	524	135	0	522	121	0
June	3,208	485	123	0	548	132	0
July	3,373	535	121	0	487	159	0
August	3,280	428	137	0	501	118	1
September	3,299	471	155	1	399	106	0
October	3,065	496	136	0	453	122	0
November	3,019	451	111	0	510	118	0
December	3,121	527	149	2	479	113	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	37,549	6,106	1,652	6	6,059	1,541	2

Figure 1



All induced terminations in the state occur during the first and second trimesters of pregnancy. The first trimester is from 0 to 13 weeks of gestation; the second trimester is from 14 to 28 weeks. Approximately 94 percent of induced terminations took place in the first trimester, while six percent were second trimester terminations. Most induced terminations occurred in the second month of gestation (see Tables 3a and 3b and Figure 2). This distribution was very similar for spontaneous terminations.

Table 3a

**Gestational Age of Fetus by Termination Type
Considered in Trimesters**

Gestational Age	Occurred in 1999				Occurred in 2000			
	Induced	Percent	Spontaneous	Percent	Induced	Percent	Spontaneous	Percent
0 To 13 weeks	5,657	92.6%	1,555	94.1%	5,685	93.8%	1,455	94.4%
14 to 28 weeks	446	7.3%	92	5.6%	366	6.0%	75	4.9%
Over 28 weeks	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	3	0.0%	5	0.3%	8	0.1%	11	0.7%
Total	6,106	100.0%	1,652	100.0%	6,059	100.0%	1,541	100.0%

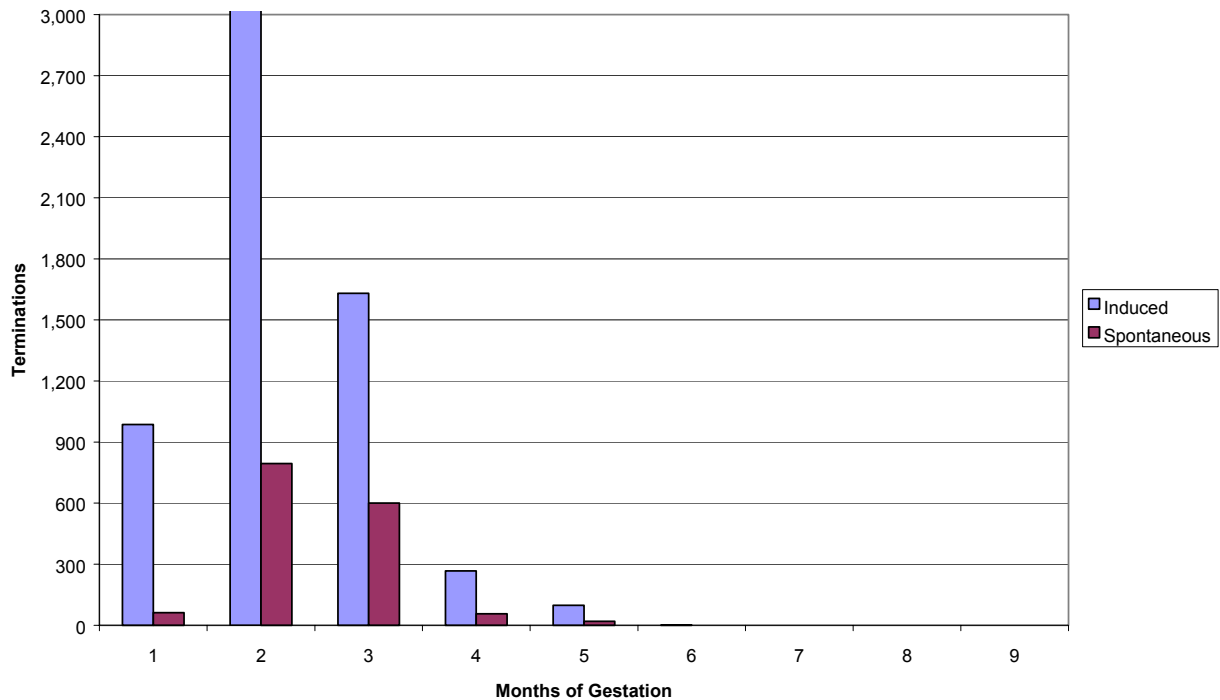
Table 3b

**Gestational Age of Fetus by Termination Type
Considered in Months**

Months of Gestation	1999			2000		
	Induced	Spontaneous	Unknown	Induced	Spontaneous	Unknown
1	937	88	0	986	61	0
2	3,201	850	4	3,068	794	1
3	1,519	617	2	1,631	600	1
4	283	72	0	267	56	0
5	142	20	0	98	19	0
6	21	0	0	1	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	3	5	0	8	11	0
Total	6,106	1,652	6	6,059	1,541	2

Figure 2

**Gestational Age at Termination
Occurring in 2000**



Single women experienced more induced terminations of pregnancy than married women did during the reporting period. On the other hand, married women experienced more spontaneous terminations than single women. The pattern is shown in Table 4 and Figure 3.

Table 4

**Termination of Pregnancy
by Marital Status**

Marital Status	Occurred in 1999			Occurred in 2000		
	Induced	Spontaneous	Unknown	Induced	Spontaneous	Unknown
Married	1,355	1,195	1	1,313	1,115	1
Single	4,614	438	5	4,694	413	1
Unknown	137	19	0	52	13	0
Total	6,106	1,652	6	6,059	1,541	2

Figure 3

**Distribution of Terminations Occurring in 2000
by Marital Status**

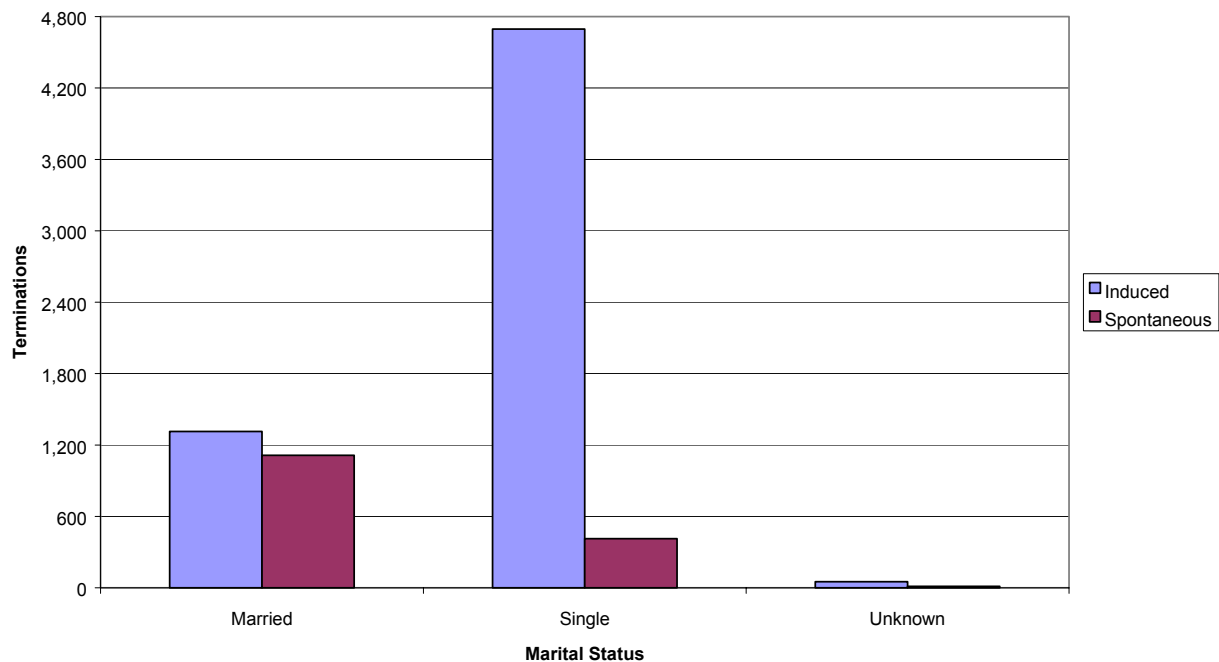


Table 5 and Figure 4 show the number of pregnancy terminations for women with differing levels of education. Women with 9 to 12 years of education had more of both induced and spontaneous terminations than did women at other education levels. The number of these events in the group with 13 to 16 years of education was nearly as high.

Table 5
Termination of Pregnancy
by Education Level

Level of Education	Occurred in 1999			Occurred in 2000		
	Induced	Spontaneous	Unknown	Induced	Spontaneous	Unknown
<8 Years	103	17	0	119	13	0
9 to 12 Years	3,000	602	5	3,164	600	1
13 to 16 Years	2,557	480	0	2,467	452	1
17 to 20 Years	143	42	0	121	39	0
Not Identified	103	511	1	188	437	0
Total	5,906	1,652	6	6,059	1,541	2

Figure 4

Terminations Occurring in 2000
by Educational Level

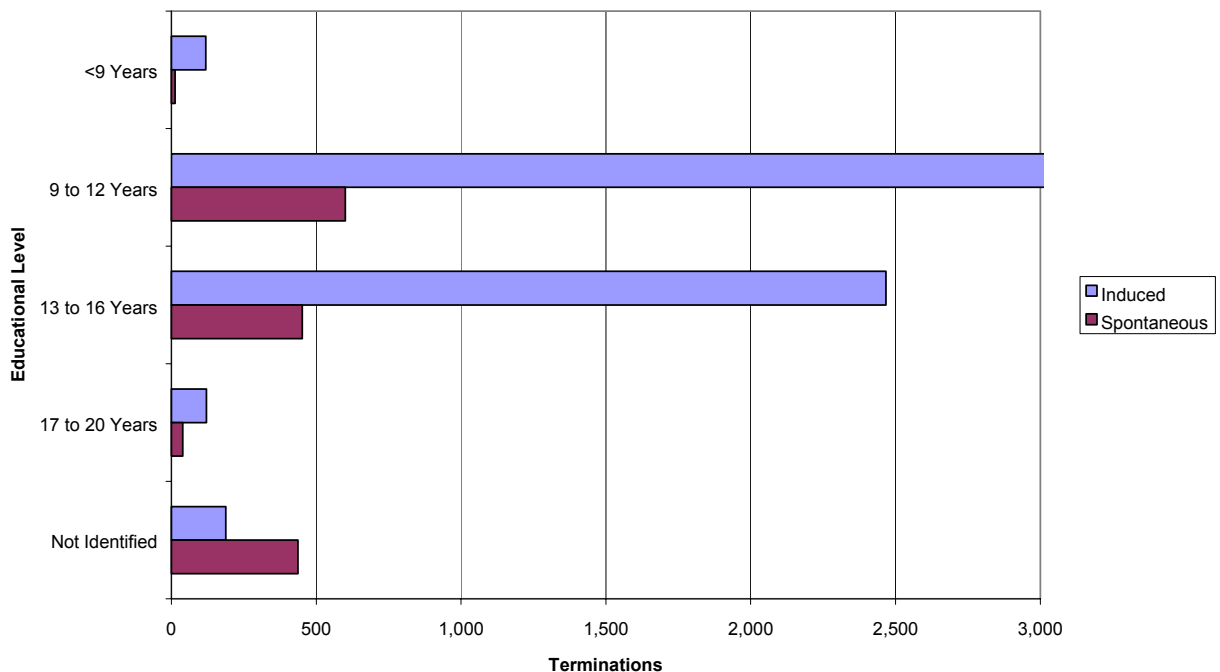


Table 6 and Figure 5 show the number of pregnancy terminations by age of the mother. There is a value for each year of age except at the extremes of the age distribution where numbers of occurrences become very small. The distribution of induced terminations has a steep peak at 20 years old. The distribution of spontaneous terminations is much shallower and peaks at 27 years old.

Table 6
Termination of Pregnancy
by Age of Mother

<u>Age of Mother</u>	<u>Induced</u>	<u>Spontaneous</u>	<u>Unknown</u>
Less than 15	42	1	0
15	91	9	0
16	132	6	0
17	239	16	0
18	401	46	0
19	438	53	0
20	483	47	0
21	441	64	0
22	424	61	0
23	384	54	0
24	320	77	1
25	296	86	0
26	229	81	0
27	217	102	0
28	234	93	0
29	229	91	0
30	212	82	0
31	155	75	0
32	150	72	0
33	136	66	0
34	134	55	0
35	94	51	0
36	109	55	1
37	125	33	0
38	103	34	0
39	64	34	0
40	67	26	0
41	28	17	0
42	35	17	0
43	20	15	0
44	15	3	0
45 or Older	7	8	0
Unknown	5	11	0
Total	6,059	1,541	2

Figure 5

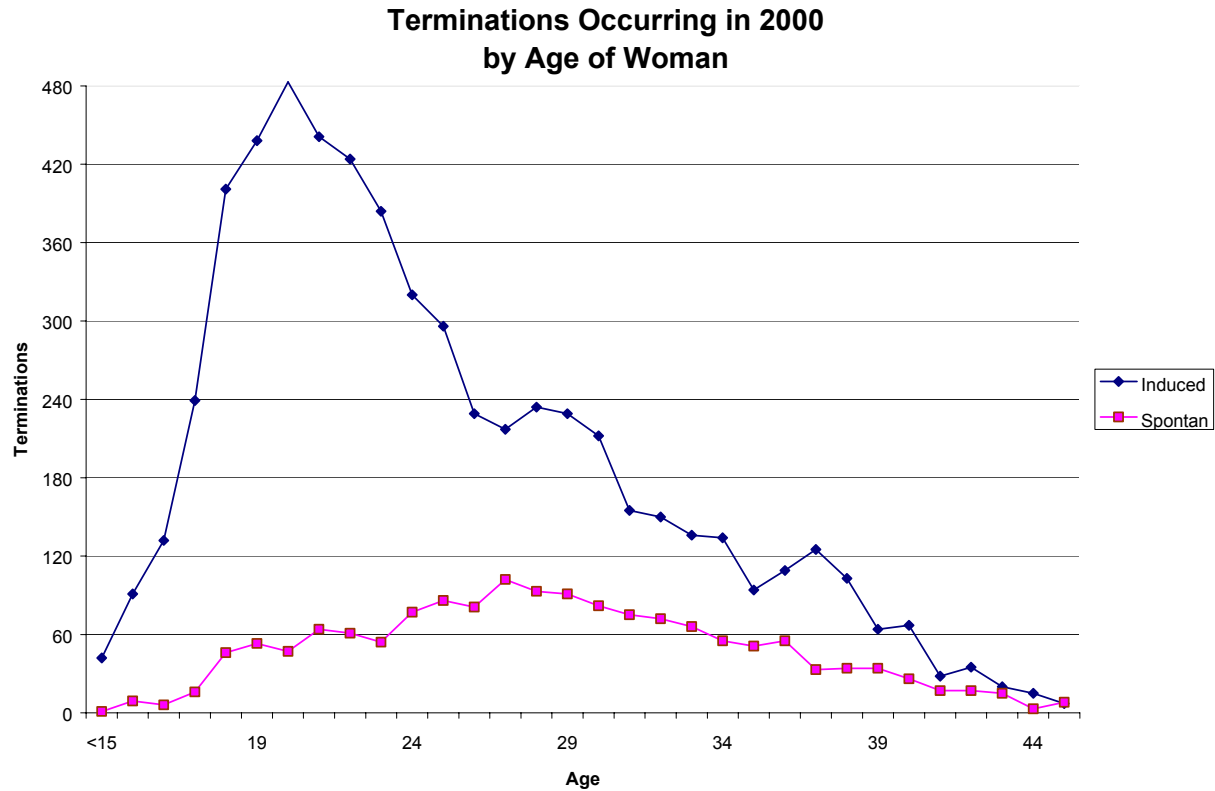


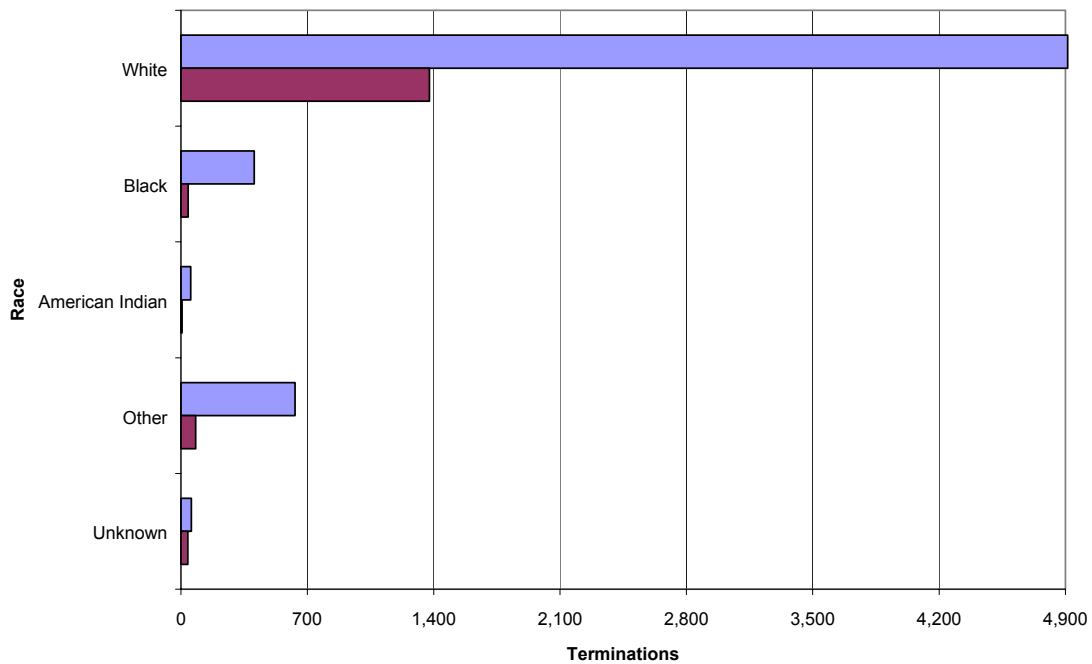
Table 7 and Figure 6 show the distribution of terminations of pregnancy by race. This pattern, while generally following the number of each racial group in the population, shows an overrepresentation of blacks and other race and an underrepresentation of whites. While these disparities are evident for both induced and spontaneous terminations, they are more pronounced for the induced terminations. The small number of minorities in Iowa makes it difficult to conclude much from this finding.

Table 7
Terminations of Pregnancy
by Race

Race	1999					2000			
	Percent Population	Number		Percent Induced	Percent Spont.	Number		Percent Induced	Percent Spont.
		Induced	Spont.			Induced	Spont.		
White	96.4%	4,895	1,395	80.5%	88.2%	4,912	1,377	81.1%	89.4%
Black	2.0%	383	41	6.3%	2.6%	405	39	6.7%	2.5%
American Indian	0.3%	57	10	0.9%	0.6%	54	6	0.9%	0.4%
Other	1.3%	616	86	10.1%	5.4%	631	81	10.4%	5.3%
Unknown	0.0%	126	49	2.1%	3.1%	57	38	0.9%	2.5%
Total	100.0%	6,077	1,581	100.0%	100.0%	6,059	1,541	100.0%	100.0%

Spont. = Spontaneous

Figure 6
Terminations Occurring in 2000
by Race



MCH Regions

The state has been subdivided into Maternal and Child Health (MCH) regions so a geographic analysis of the data can be made. Twenty-six MCH regions have been created within the state for program planning, intervention, and outcome oriented research. The number of spontaneous and induced terminations occurring among women residing within each region is shown in Table 8, while a map showing the location of the regions within the state is shown in Figure 7.

Table 9 provides a comparison of population, live births, fertility rates, pregnancy rates, termination rates, and termination ratios by MCH region. The fertility rate is the total number of live births per 1,000 women of childbearing age (see Appendix for formula). As previously noted, the fertility and birth data used in these calculations is actually from 1999. The fertility rate for the state as a whole was 62.3 per 1,000. Fifteen regions were above this rate. The highest fertility rate was recorded in region 7 and the lowest was recorded in region 12 (see Table 9).

The pregnancy rate is the total number of live births, fetal deaths, and terminations of pregnancy per 1,000 women of childbearing age (see Appendix for formula). This rate was calculated using 1999 live births, fetal deaths, and estimated female population but terminations that occurred in 2000. The state rate is 74.6 per 1,000. Eight regions were above this rate. The highest pregnancy and fertility rates were found in region 7. The lowest fertility rate was recorded in region 12 and the lowest pregnancy rate was in region 16.

The termination rate is the total number of terminations of pregnancy per 1,000 women of childbearing age (see Appendix for formula). In 2000, the state rate for induced terminations was 9.1 per 1,000. Eight regions had a higher rate than this figure. The highest induced rate was in region 12 and the lowest rate was in region 22.

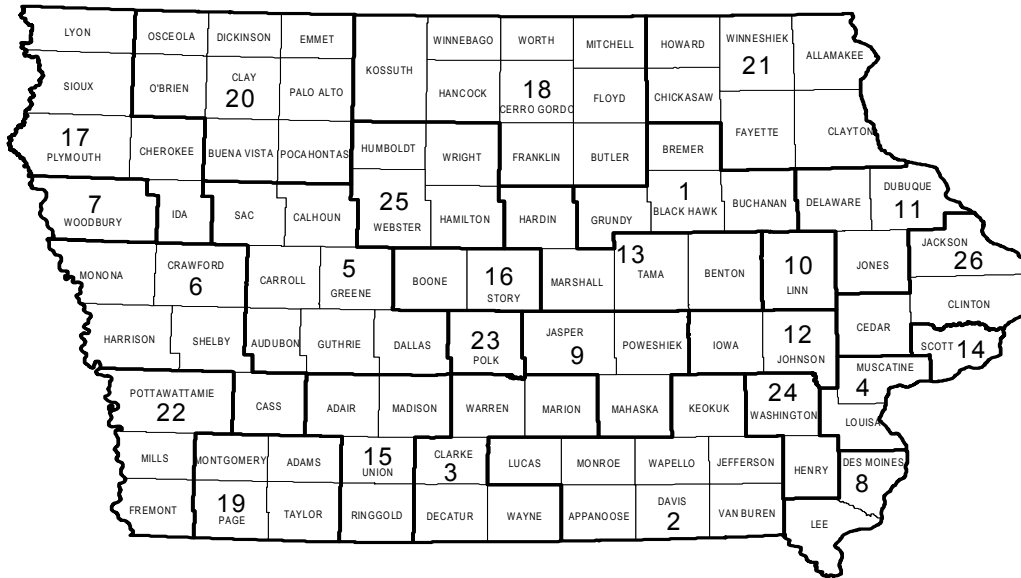
The total spontaneous termination rate for the state was 2.5 per 1,000. Nine regions were higher than the state rate. Region 14 was the highest, and region 20 was the lowest (see table 9).

The statewide induced termination ratio (see Appendix for formula) was 145.7 per 1,000. Seven regions were higher than this figure with region 12 again being the highest. Region 22 was again the lowest (see Table 9).

The statewide spontaneous termination ratio is 39.7 per 1,000. Nine regions were higher than this figure. Again, region 14 was the highest and region 20 was the lowest (see Table 9).

Figure 8 shows the geographic distribution of induced and spontaneous termination rates. A lower rate of induced terminations occurred in the western than in the eastern part of the state. While the geographic distribution of spontaneous terminations is more complex, a lower rate was found in the northern and western parts of the state. Although not identical, the geographic pattern for termination ratios is very similar to that for termination rates. The geographic distribution is also very similar to that seen in previous years.

Figure 7
Location
Maternal and Child Health Regions
1999/2000



Discussion

Table 10 is provided to show how Iowa compares to other states regarding termination of pregnancy issues (1). Although there is no data for Iowa based on residence for that year, the occurrence data show that for 1997 (the most current available year for reporting all states) Iowa had a ratio of 273 induced abortions per 1,000 live births and an abortion rate of 16 per 1,000. The national ratio is 306 per 1,000 live births and an abortion rate of 20 per 1,000 (see Table 10). Since the methodology for obtaining Iowa's figures has changed greatly between 1997 and the present, it is not possible to compare these rates to the data now available. Comparing rates from 1999 to 2000 -- when the same methodology was used -- shows a small decline in numbers. Reports may trickle in for months or even years after the end of the reporting year, however. For a long-term perspective, Table 1 provides a review of changes in reported legal abortions, abortion rates, and abortion ratios from 1972 to 1997 for the nation.

Limitations of Data

The data used for this analysis is based on reporting by health care providers. Data are reported by MCH regions rather than on a county basis. Furthermore, incidents that are dealt with by health care providers in neighboring states are not likely to be included in the report. It is necessary for fertility rate, pregnancy rate, and ratio calculations to use the live birth data, but the latest year available for this is 1999. In Iowa there is very little fluctuation in number of births from year to year, so these figures should be reasonably accurate by using the previous year's births. Lastly, not all terminations are reported in a timely enough fashion to be included in the report.

Summary

Despite the limitations discussed above, an analysis of the data suggests the following:

1. Most of both types of pregnancy terminations (induced and spontaneous) in the state occur within the first trimester; specifically, in the second and third months of gestation.
2. Reports of induced terminations are much more prevalent than spontaneous terminations.
3. Single women experienced more induced terminations than married women did, while married women experienced more spontaneous terminations.
4. Most of both induced and spontaneous terminations occurred to women with 9 to 12 years of education followed by the 13-to-16 years of education group.
5. The typical age of the woman is younger for induced terminations than it is for spontaneous terminations. The age also varies less widely from its typical value for induced terminations.
6. Iowa is below the national average for both induced and spontaneous ratios of terminations to live births and for both induced and spontaneous rates of termination for women of childbearing age.
7. A lower rate of induced terminations occurs in the western than in the eastern part of the state, while a lower rate of spontaneous terminations occurs in the northern and western regions.
8. The national trend in induced terminations over the past decade seems to be downward. The numbers of both induced and spontaneous terminations reported within the state from 1999 to 2000 shows a similar pattern.

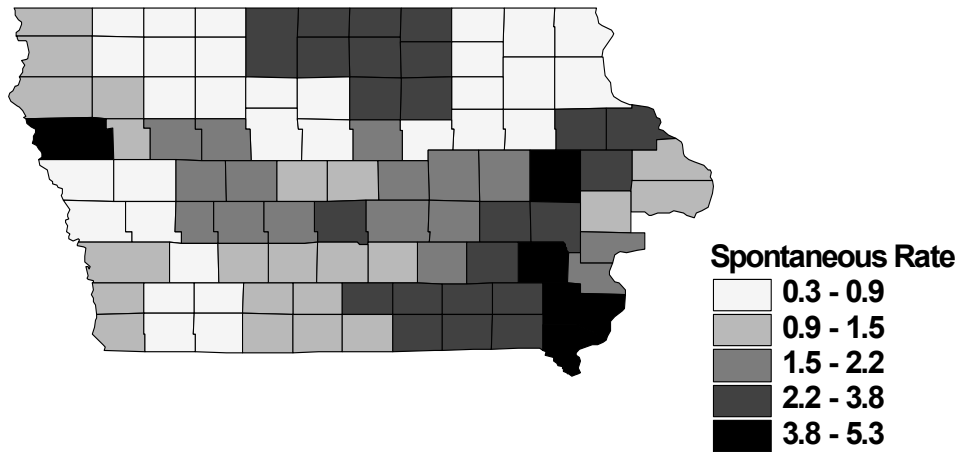
Although little may be determined from this data concerning the factors leading to either induced or spontaneous terminations of pregnancy, these reports may allow planners and policymakers to have a baseline of knowledge about such matters.

Table 8
Terminations of Pregnancy
by Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Region

MCH Region	1999		2000	
	Induced	Spontaneous	Induced	Spontaneous
1	379	46	437	28
2	157	51	150	71
3	147	43	132	30
4	123	20	127	24
5	110	35	103	40
6	27	9	14	5
7	198	113	214	95
8	117	60	87	65
9	112	33	97	30
10	554	133	528	180
11	192	90	205	87
12	561	94	521	104
13	151	39	150	36
14	385	218	468	211
15	50	28	44	11
16	233	32	224	32
17	25	14	35	18
18	143	69	164	104
19	11	7	10	6
20	61	7	53	6
21	112	12	129	11
22	8	56	4	25
23	1,285	213	1,227	213
24	69	27	73	31
25	115	17	132	11
26	150	34	142	18
Out of State	545	41	559	19
Not Identified	57	39	30	30
Total	6,077	1,580	6,059	1,541

Figure 8
Geographic Distribution of Terminations of Pregnancy

**Spontaneous Termination Rate
Occurring in 2000**



**Induced Termination Rate
Occurring in 2000**

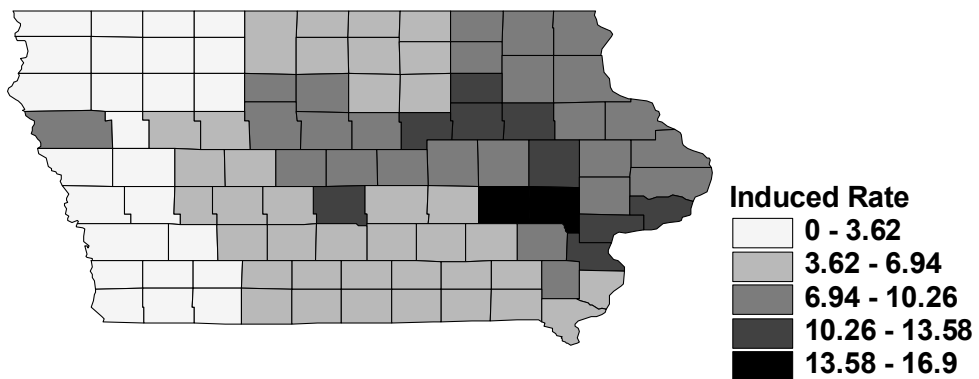


Table 9

**Population, Live Births, Fertility Rate, Pregnancy Rate,
and Termination Rates and Ratios
by Maternal and Child Health MCH Regions**

MCH Region	1999				2000					
	Live Births	Female Pop. Aged 15 - 44	Fertility Rate	Pregnancy Rate	Induced Termination			Spontaneous Termination		
					Number	Rate	Ratio	Number	Rate	Ratio
1	2,232	38,434	58.1	70.1	437	11.4	195.8	28	0.7	12.5
2	1,229	21,133	58.2	68.6	150	7.1	122.1	71	3.4	57.8
3	1,187	19,896	59.7	67.6	132	6.6	111.2	30	1.5	25.3
4	783	11,014	71.1	85.1	127	11.5	162.2	24	2.2	30.7
5	1,320	20,422	64.6	71.4	103	5.0	78.0	40	2.0	30.3
6	795	12,255	64.9	66.6	14	1.1	17.6	5	0.4	6.3
7	1,627	21,472	75.8	89.6	214	10.0	131.5	95	4.4	58.4
8	986	15,782	62.5	72.1	87	5.5	88.2	65	4.1	65.9
9	934	15,106	61.8	70.3	97	6.4	103.9	30	2.0	32.1
10	2,745	42,167	65.1	81.9	528	12.5	192.3	180	4.3	65.6
11	1,546	25,646	60.3	71.7	205	8.0	132.6	87	3.4	56.3
12	1,510	33,302	45.3	63.8	521	15.6	345.0	104	3.1	68.9
13	1,313	19,086	68.8	78.5	150	7.9	114.2	36	1.9	27.4
14	2,264	35,987	62.9	81.0	468	13.0	206.7	211	5.9	93.2
15	468	7,426	63.0	70.0	44	5.9	94.0	11	1.5	23.5
16	1,203	24,838	48.4	58.3	224	9.0	186.2	32	1.3	26.6
17	1,054	16,932	62.2	65.0	35	2.1	33.2	18	1.1	17.1
18	1,641	27,675	59.3	69.0	164	5.9	99.9	104	3.8	63.4
19	455	6,955	65.4	68.0	10	1.4	22.0	6	0.9	13.2
20	1,184	18,876	62.7	65.9	53	2.8	44.8	6	0.3	5.1
21	1,050	18,289	57.4	65.3	129	7.1	122.9	11	0.6	10.5
22	1,470	22,794	64.5	66.0	4	0.2	2.7	25	1.1	17.0
23	5,954	87,858	67.8	83.3	1,227	14.0	206.1	213	2.4	35.8
24	552	7,978	69.2	82.1	73	9.2	132.2	31	3.9	56.2
25	999	14,709	67.9	76.9	132	9.0	132.1	11	0.7	11.0
26	1,048	17,070	61.4	71.0	142	8.3	135.5	18	1.1	17.2
Out of State	-	-	-	-	559	-	-	19	-	-
Not Identified	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	30	-	-
Total*	37,549	603,102	62.3	74.6	6,059	10.0	161.4	1,541	2.6	41.0

* Total termination rates and ratios include numbers where the region could not be identified.

Table 10

Reported Number,* Ratio, and Rate of Legal Abortions and Percentage of Abortions Obtained by Out-of-State Residents,† by State of Occurrence – United States, 1997

State	Residence			Occurrence			Percentage of Legal Abortions Obtained by Out-of-State Residents
	Number of Legal Abortions by Residence	Ratio [§]	Rate [¶]	Number of Legal Abortions by Occurrence	Ratio ^{**}	Rate ^{††}	
Alabama	12,208	200	12	13,063	214	13	15.0
Alaska	283 ^{§§}	—	—	1,632	164	12	—
Arizona	11,402 ^{¶¶}	151	12	11,266	149	11	1.9
Arkansas	5,905	162	11	5,782	159	11	10.4
California	567 ^{§§}	—	—	275,739 ^{***}	525	38	—
Colorado	8,497	150	10	9,183	162	10	9.3
Connecticut	13,895	322	19	13,802	320	19	3.4
Delaware	3,538	345	21	5,138	501	30	34.5
Dist. Of Columbia	5,468	690	42	8,771	— ^{†††}	68	42.1
Florida	452 ^{§§}	—	—	81,692	425	27	—
Georgia	32,729	277	18	35,702	302	20	9.9
Hawaii	4,513	259	18	4,520	260	18	0.4
Idaho	1,639	88	6	878	47	3	4.3
Illinois	47,426 ^{¶¶}	262	18	50,147	277	19	7.8
Indiana	15,004	180	11	13,208	158	10	4.1
Iowa	1,045 ^{§§}	—	—	10,022 ^{§§§}	273	16	—
Kansas	6,612	177	12	11,249	302	20	44.2
Kentucky	6,435	121	7	7,033	132	8	21.5
Louisiana	829 ^{§§}	—	—	11,739	178	12	—
Maine	2,460	180	9	2,545	186	9	3.2
Maryland	13,764	196	12	9,869	141	8	4.0
Massachusetts	27,667 ^{¶¶}	344	20	28,477	354	20	6.2
Michigan	28,988	217	13	29,528	221	13	3.9
Minnesota	13,542	210	13	14,229	221	13	8.6
Mississippi	7,257	175	12	4,325	104	7	5.2
Missouri	13,423	181	11	10,202	138	9	10.1
Montana	2,348	216	13	2,809	259	15	17.3
Nebraska	4,136	178	11	5,129	220	14	22.0
Nevada	6,142	228	17	6,887	256	19	11.3
New Hampshire	186 ^{§§}	—	—	2,069 ^{§§§}	145	8	—
New Jersey	31,896	282	18	30,654	271	17	2.4
New Mexico	6,058	225	16	5,382	200	14	5.1
New York	136,514	531	34	140,834	547	35	—
City	95,242	801	—	100,926 ^{¶¶¶}	849	—	6.0 ^{****}
State	41,272 ^{††††}	298	—	39,908	288	—	6.3 ^{****}
North Carolina	28,950	271	17	31,495	294	19	11.2
North Dakota	1,003	120	7	1,226	147	9	32.4
Ohio	36,623	241	15	38,242	252	15	6.6
Oklahoma	730 ^{§§}	—	—	6,428 ^{§§§}	133	9	—
Oregon	13,283	303	19	14,834	339	21	12.0
Pennsylvania	38,686	268	15	37,135	257	14	4.5
Rhode Island	4,555	366	21	5,478	440	25	18.9
South Carolina	11,482	220	13	9,212	176	11	6.3
South Dakota	1,116	110	7	919	90	6	23.9
Tennessee	16,793	225	14	18,283	245	15	18.3
Texas	81,608	244	18	84,680	254	19	3.9
Utah	3,331	77	7	3,408	79	7	8.0
Vermont	1,642	249	12	1,955	296	15	17.1
Virginia	27,260	297	17	26,089	284	16	5.7

(Table continued on next page.)

TABLE 10 (continued):

Reported Number,* Ratio, and Rate of Legal Abortions and Percentage of Abortions Obtained by Out-of-State Residents,† by State of Occurrence – United States, 1997

State	Residence			Occurrence			Percentage of Legal Abortions Obtained by Out-of-State Residents
	Number of Legal Abortions by Residence	Ratio [§]	Rate [¶]	Number of Legal Abortions by Occurrence	Ratio ^{**}	Rate ^{††}	
Washington	27,363	350	22	26,932	344	21	4.6
West Virginia	3,170	153	8	2,808	135	7	11.7
Wisconsin	13,618	205	12	13,218	199	11	4.1
Wyoming	1,000	157	10	192	30	2	9.4
Other Residence ^{§§§§}	3,452	—	—	NA ^{¶¶¶¶}	NA	NA	NA
Total Known	788,493	—	—	1,186,039	306	20	8.1
Unknown Residence ^{*****}	8,225						
Not Reported by Residence ^{††††}	389,321						
Total	1,186,039						

* Abortion data reported by central health agencies, unless otherwise specified.

† Based on number of abortions for which residence of women was known.

§ Number of abortions per 1,000 live births, by state of residence of women. Number of live births was obtained from CDC's National Center for Health Statistics. Ventura SJ, Martin JA, Curtin SC, Mathews TJ. Births: final data for 1997. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, National Center for Health Statistics, 1999. Natl Vital Stat Rep; vol 47, no. 18.

¶ Number of abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years, by state of residence. The number of women in this age group was obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau. Table ST-98-39: Population estimates for states by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: July 1, 1997 (includes revised population counts). Washington, DC: US Census Bureau, Population Division, Population Estimates Program.

** Number of abortions per 1,000 live births, by state where the abortion occurred. Number of live births was obtained from CDC's National Center for Health Statistics. Ventura SJ, Martin JA, Curtin SC, Mathews TJ. Births: final data for 1997. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, National Center for Health Statistics, 1999. Natl Vital Stat Rep; vol 47, no. 18.

†† Number of abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years, by state where the abortion occurred. The number of women in this age group was obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau. Table ST-98-39: Population estimates for states by age, sex, race and Hispanic origin: July 1, 1997 (includes revised population counts). Washington, DC: US Census Bureau, Population Division, Population Estimates Program.

§§ Data reported from other reporting areas. The state did not report abortions by residence; therefore, no information is available on abortions obtained by in-state residents.

¶¶ Reported numbers of abortions for in-state residents only; no detailed information was provided regarding out-of-state residents.

*** CDC estimate.

††† > 1,000 abortions per 1,000 live births.

§§§ Data reported by hospitals and/or other medical facilities in state.

¶¶¶ Reported by the New York City Department of Health.

**** Percentage based on number of abortions reported as "out-of-reporting area."

†††† Includes abortions for women whose state of residence was listed as New York.

§§§§ Includes women whose residence was listed as Canada, Mexico or "other."

¶¶¶¶ Not applicable.

***** Reported as unknown residence (2,365) or out-of-state (or area) residence but not otherwise specified (5,860).

††††† Includes states that did not report abortions by residence.

— Not available.

Appendix

Formulas

$$1. \text{ Termination Rate} = \frac{\text{\# of Terminations}}{\text{Female Population (age 15 – 44)}} \times 1,000$$

$$2. \text{ Termination Ratio} = \frac{\text{\# of Terminations}}{\text{\# Total Live Births}} \times 1,000$$

$$3. \text{ Fertility Rate} = \frac{\text{\# Total Live Births}}{\text{Female Population (age 15 – 44)}} \times 1,000$$

$$4. \text{ Pregnancy Rate} = \frac{\text{\#(Live Births + Fetal Deaths + Abortions)}}{\text{Female Population (age 15 – 44)}} \times 1,000$$

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